

1. The Industrial Revolution		
1	What was Britain like before the revolution?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The population was smaller and spread out in rural areas Agriculture was the main work for most people and they would provide for their village/town Any production of goods was done in the home – the domestic system
2	What caused the Revolution?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> With inventions like the Spinning Jenny, production of materials like cloth sped up Richard Arkwright developed the spinning frame and then created the first factory This was the beginning of the end of the domestic system
2. How did the Revolution affect the country?		
1	Growth of cities-urbanisation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> People began to move to the cities to find work in new factories This made cities grow rapidly and the population exploded
2	Change in transport	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Steam engines allowed faster transport between places The need to transport goods around the country led to the invention of canals – This connected towns and cities and allowed them to grow bigger and richer
3	New inventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Steam powered engines allowed machines to work reliably all day instead of relying on water power The discovery of how to generate electricity allowed new inventions like the first telephones improving communication New construction methods allowed bigger and stronger structures like iron bridges.

3. Life during the Industrial Revolution		
1	What were cities like?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cities were over-crowded and dirty House-building wasn't regulated and back to back housing meant lots of houses were built close together Disease was common
2	What was it like to work in a factory?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Factory work was tough with long hours, low wages, no breaks and strict rules Working around the machines was dangerous and losing limbs was common There was no accident compensation or sick pay
3	What was it like to work in mines?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mining work was as hard as factory work Children were often used as 'trappers' because they were small Cave ins and deaths from gas exposure were common
4	The workhouse	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The workhouse would give the poorest people food and shelter in exchange for work People were separated from their families and kept in horrible conditions This reflected Victorian attitudes towards the poor – they thought poverty was their own fault.
5	The rich	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Britain in the 1800s was a highly divided society Most rich people at this time didn't have to work as they owned factories, land or trading companies They would have lovely houses out of the dirty city centres, servants and the children would go to a good school

4. Key word	Definition
Agriculture	Farming, growing food & looking after animals
Back to back housing	Houses built with another house attached to the back
Canal	Built to move goods from factories to other towns and cities
Class	A system of dividing society by wealth
Domestic system	A production system that is based in the home
Factory	A building built for production using new machines.
Industrial revolution	When Britain changed from an farming nation to an industrial one from the 18 th Century
Industry	Producing man made goods – often in factories or with machines
Mine	Where natural resources are taken from the ground
Population	The number of people living in an area or country
Poverty	The state of being extremely poor
Railway	Spread across the country to move goods and people
Sanitation	Clean living conditions
Steam engine	Invention that used steam to move parts & wheels
Urbanisation	Increasing number of people living in towns and cities
Workhouse	A place where the poor could go for work & shelter

5. Beginnings of change

1	What changes did Reformers make?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Various Factory acts put different limits on working hours for women and children of different ages. 1833 Factory Act – banned children under 9 working 1842 Mining act – banned women and girls working in mines and put an age limit on boys 1871 Trade Unions Act – set up Trade Unions to protect workers
2	The Chartists	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Working class people were unhappy they couldn't vote because of rules about owning property The Chartists made the People's Charter demanding the right to vote and MPs to be paid so working class people could be MPs They collected signatures on a petition, which was rejected. They encouraged strikes and marches, but were stopped by the government

6. Bradford case study

1	Why was Bradford rich in this time?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bradford became the centre of the wool trade in the whole country Canals allowed Bradford to be connected to the rest of the country and transport its products around. Bradford benefited from immigration from Germany bringing new workers and expert businessmen
2	What were conditions like?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bradford was known for being one of the worst polluted cities at the time Life expectancy in Bradford was just over 18, one of the lowest in the country. Bradford grew quickly and there were lots of facilities, including the Bradford Exhibition

7. Saltaire

1	Who was Titus Salt?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A business man who owned factories and wanted to change the conditions of his workers He was elected mayor of Bradford at one point
2	Why did he build Saltaire?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salt wanted to bring workers out of the polluted city centre Salt wanted to make a new model of factory work and living There were lots of natural resources around the area The canal made the area easy to access
3	What was it like to live in Saltaire?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Titus Salt had strict rules for living in Saltaire – these rules were punishable by fines and eviction The rules included not being late, not swearing or being drunk, washing on a regular basis, not being out too late Living conditions were much better than other towns – every workers house had a living room There were shared bath houses for the residents of the village Wages were fairer than other factories in the country

9. Key word Definition

Chartist	A movement to give the working class the vote
Petition	A formal letter to ask parliament for something
Strike	When people refuse to work to protest something
Trade Union	An organisation of people from the same job

8. Salt - Hero or Villain?

Hero	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> He was the first Bradford the first employer introduce the ten-hour day He gave away around £500,000 to good causes Salt took some of his workers on holidays Salt supported the working class right to vote In 1835 Salt helped to start the Bradford Reform Association
Villain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Salt did not allow any of his workers to strike for better pay. Salt employed young children in his factories and was totally opposed to the 1833 He may have been motivated by money when he made his workers more comfortable Salt refused permission for his workers to join trade unions